

wardley®

















# fin facts™

## aquarium handbook

The Beginner's Guide to Tropical Fish, Goldfish, Turtle and Pond Care

# wardley Fin Facts

## Contents

	Setting Up a Freshwater Aquarium	3
	Selecting Aquarium Equipment	4
	Filling the Tank	6
	Aquarium Water Testing	7
	Choosing & Introducing the Fish	8
	Wardley Flake Foods	10
	Freeze Dried Foods	13
	Specialty Foods	14
	Pelleted Foods	15
	Miscellaneous Foods	17
	Breeding Aquarium Fish	18
	The Fish	19
	Controlling Diseases in Aquariums	27
	Outdoor Pools & Ponds	29
	Goldfish Care	31
	Aquatic Reptiles and their Care	33

## Introduction to the Ornamental Fish Hobby

Becoming a fish hobbyist is fun and it's easy. Tropical, Marine, Pond and Goldfish are beautiful...they are entertaining...relaxing...fascinating and educational. They are also good for your health. Recent University studies in the United States have clearly demonstrated that caring for and watching ornamental fish reduces high blood pressure and stress. What a great hobby...learning about the natural environment, enhancing the decor of your home, enjoying beautiful fish...benefits that no other hobby can claim.



The set up of an aquarium is not as difficult as you might think. Starting with good equipment and following the instructions in this handbook, your introduction to fish keeping will be a success and provide you with countless hours of enjoyment.

As you progress in the hobby, your favorite aquarium dealer can introduce you to more detailed information and sophisticated equipment which will further enhance your knowledge and enjoyment of fish keeping.

## Setting Up A FRESHWATER AQUARIUM

### Selecting the Tank

Selecting the tank size is important. Changes in water conditions can occur rapidly in a small tank while large tanks can be a burden for a beginner. It is recommended that you purchase a 10 to 20 gallon (38 to 76 liters) tank to start your first aquarium. Avoid tanks that are deep or narrow; you're much better off with a large water surface area and less depth.

All-glass tanks seldom leak, but it is recommended that you check just to be safe. Water weighs a little over 8 pounds per gallon. Place the tank on a level surface that will support the weight. Aquarium stands are specifically designed for this purpose. Slowly fill the tank with warm water. Allow the tank to stand for at least twenty-four hours to make sure there are no leaks.

Once you are sure the tank does not leak, drain and clean thoroughly with a soft cloth dipped into a dilute solution of WARDLEY AQUASALINE® (aquarium salt). Wash all inside surfaces of the tank; do not use abrasives, soap or detergents of any kind. Then rinse out the tank thoroughly.

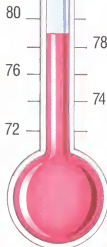
Placement of the tank is important. A tank should not be placed on top of or close to any heat source, or in areas of strong drafts, cold or direct sunlight. Remember to choose a location where filters and other apparatus can be serviced easily



## Selecting AQUARIUM EQUIPMENT

### Temperature Regulation Equipment

Aquarium heaters are essential pieces of equipment for tropical fish. Used in conjunction with an accurate thermometer, a good thermostatically controlled heater is a necessary investment. Different species of tropical fish have varying temperature requirements, but most are comfortable within a range of 72°-80°F (22°-27°C). Be careful to monitor the water temperature as sudden temperature changes can be harmful to your fish.



### Lighting Requirements

A well illuminated aquarium allows better viewing, highlights the color of your fish and promotes live plant and algae growth. An aquarium light will furnish sufficient artificial light for plants and fish if kept lit from 4 to 10 hours a day, depending upon the size of the tank and the wattage employed. There are many different types of aquarium light fixtures available, for example, striplight, full hood and canopy lights are available in both fluorescent and incandescent fixtures.

Fluorescent fixtures produce more light per watt of power and give off less heat than incandescent fixtures. Your pet professional can help you select the appropriate light fixture for your aquatic needs.



## Filtration Equipment

There are many different types of filters that will efficiently clean and aerate aquarium water.

Undergravel filters, inside box and corner filters, sponge filters and some outside filters are powered by external air pumps.

Power filters are another type of filtering system available for the home aquarium. They are electrically driven water pump units that purify water through a self-contained canister or an outside hanging overflow filter.

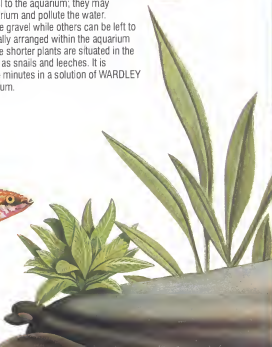
A majority of the filters mentioned above use fibrous material and activated carbon to purify and clean water. The exception to this is the undergravel filter which creates a biological system within the gravel to clean and purify water. Consult with your local pet professional to determine the proper filtering system for your aquarium.



## Decorations

The decoration of an aquarium is purely a matter of taste, therefore the choice is yours. Gravels, decorative rocks, ornaments, live and artificial plants sold in aquarium shops are safe. Beware of items that you can collect on your own. For example, beach sand, sea shells, builders gravel and others may be harmful to the aquarium; they may contain soluble materials that will leach into the aquarium and pollute the water.

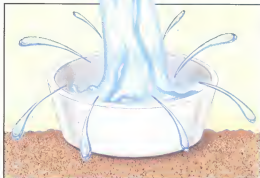
Some live aquarium plants must be rooted in the gravel while others can be left to float freely. Plants, whether living or artificial are usually arranged within the aquarium so that tall plants are in the back part of the tank while shorter plants are situated in the front. Live plants can harbor unwanted animals such as snails and leeches. It is recommended that these plants be immersed for five minutes in a solution of WARDLEY AQUASALINE before being introduced into the aquarium.



## FILLING THE TANK

If you have chosen an undergravel filtering system, it should be placed in the aquarium at this time. The next item is aquarium gravel.

Aquarium gravel comes in many beautiful colors. The gravel (use approximately two pounds of gravel to each gallon of water) should be washed several times before it is put into the aquarium. Place several pounds in a bucket and allow water to run over the gravel until all dirt has been washed free; don't use soaps or detergents of any kind. The gravel should be higher in the rear of the tank, sloping downward towards the front. A height of 3" in the rear and 1/2" at the front will provide enough slope to cause wastes to accumulate at the front, where they can easily be removed by siphon or dip tube.



Start adding water by pouring it into a cup or deep saucer inside the tank, letting the water gently overflow the side of the cup or saucer. If you pour a large stream of water directly onto the gravel, you'll disturb the gravel and cause minute dirt and dust particles to cloud the water.

After the aquarium has been half filled, plants and other decorations can be put in. Live plant roots should be spread generously under the surface of the gravel for maximum growth. Rooted aquatic plants need to be anchored in the gravel to prevent them from floating to the surface, so cover the plant roots up to crown of the plant to keep them in place.

Now you can install and test the heating and filtration systems. In doing so, pay strict attention to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the equipment. After having made necessary last-minute adjustments to decor and equipment, bring the water level to within one inch of the top of the aquarium.



## Conditioning the Water

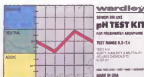
Most communities treat their municipal water supplies with chlorine and chloramine to kill bacteria. These chemicals are dangerous to fish and must be neutralized when making water changes and in new aquarium set-ups prior to the introduction of fish. WARDLEY ONE DROP SUPERCHLOR™ and WARDLEY SUPERCHLOR PLUS™ immediately removes all traces of chlorine and chloramine with complete safety to fish and plants. They provide a supply of "conditioned" aquarium water instantly after use. A half-ounce

bottle of ONE DROP SUPERCHLOR will treat 220 gallons (830 liters) of water. SUPERCHLOR PLUS in a one ounce bottle treats 145 gallons (550 liters), neutralizing heavy metals such as copper, iron, zinc and lead, adds electrolytes to reduce stress and adds proteins to the water, enabling the fish to build up their protective slime coating.

A day or so after set-up you might notice that your water is cloudy. This cloudiness is caused either by the proliferation of bacteria or suspended particles. The cloudiness will soon disappear as the bacteria die off, but you can hasten their disappearance through the use of WARDLEY CLEAN SWEEP™ which quickly clears up cloudy aquarium water.

# AQUARIUM WATER TESTING

Your aquarium water has many characteristics in addition to its temperature. Two of these characteristics, pH and hardness, can directly affect your fish. It is recommended that you test your aquarium water regularly to maintain the water quality within ranges of acceptability.



The pH of water is a measure of the number of hydrogen ions it contains; the number determines the water's relative acidity or alkalinity. The pH is measured on a scale ranging from 0 to 14, with acidic water testing out as less than 7 and alkaline water testing out as higher than 7. A pH of 7 is neutral, it is neither acidic nor alkaline.

Each degree on the scale represents a considerable difference because the pH scale is logarithmic in function; a pH of 8 is ten times more alkaline than a pH of 7, one hundred times more alkaline than a pH of 6. A range of 6.5 to 7.5 is suitable for most tropicals. Some African Rift Lake cichlids prefer a high pH level, while other tropicals such as tetras and rasboras prefer a lower pH level, especially for spawning.

The WARDLEY JUNIOR pH TEST KIT is easy to use to measure the pH of your aquarium water. The WARDLEY DELUXE SENIOR pH TEST KIT will not only measure the pH but also includes the products to change pH levels up or down.

Drastic changes in the pH of water are very dangerous to the fish. To avoid such fluctuations, you can use buffering chemicals that help the water resist rapid pH changes. WARDLEY BULLSEYE™ is a liquid pH stabilizer that automatically maintains a constant pH level. BULLSEYE is available in three pH levels : 6.5 (to provide acidic water); pH 7.0 (to provide neutral water); and pH 7.5 (to provide alkaline water). Use of the different BULLSEYE products allows you to maintain multiple tanks with differing pH values according to the demands of the species involved. Some highly alkaline hard water may be naturally resistant to change in pH. If initial determination is far from the desired pH level (for example the water in your tank is 6.2 and the targeted pH level is 7.0), add some WARDLEY SODIUM BICARBONATE OR SODIUM BIPHOSPHATE to get within desired range (within 3 tenths of target number), then lock in with WARDLEY BULLSEYE 6.5, 7.0 or 7.5 as required.



## Water Hardness

The relative softness or hardness of aquarium water depends on the amount of dissolved mineral salts, chiefly calcium and magnesium. The minerals that cause hardness are measured in parts per million (ppm). 50 ppm is considered soft water and above 200 ppm is hard water. The presence of limestone and other calcium-rich substances (such as shells) tend to make water hard. As evaporation occurs, minerals are left in the aquarium causing an increase in the hardness level of the remaining water. Your retail pet store can test your water and will advise you if the hardness level is suitable for the species chosen.

### Choosing & Introducing THE FISH

Larger fish need more surface area than smaller fish. The type of fish is important too; some species do not require as much surface area as others. Bettas and gouramis for instance, are able to breathe air to some extent. They are less dependent on the water in the tank to provide oxygen. Your local pet store can advise you on how many fish can safely be maintained in your tank.

Regardless of the number of fish that are in your aquarium, you must make a monthly partial water change. Siphon approximately one third of the water from the bottom of the tank to reduce the accumulation of dissolved wastes. Changing the water is critical in a heavily populated aquarium where pollutant levels build up quickly.

Remember replacement water must be the same temperature as the water removed from the aquarium. Condition new water with WARDLEY SUPERCHLOR or SUPERCHLOR PLUS and adjust pH with WARDLEY BULLSEYE.

## Number of Fish in the Aquarium

The number of fish you can safely put into your aquarium depends upon several factors; the size and shape of the tank, the type and size of fish and the filtration and aeration systems used.

A general rule used in determining how

many fish in an aquarium is one inch of fish per gallon of water

many fish in an aquarium is one inch of fish per gallon of water

### General Rule



## The Community Tropical Tank

EXAMPLE 1	EXAMPLE 2
2 Black Tetras	6 neon (or Cardinal) Tetras
2 Glowlight Tetras	4 White Clouds
1 Female Betta	2 Rasboras
6 Guppies	2 Angelfish (25 to 50 cent size)
4 Platies	

Your main consideration in choosing fish for your first tank is that they be compatible with each other in general requirements (temperature, water condition, etc.)

Concerning temperament, it is a fact that some fish are more aggressive than others; for example Tiger Barbs, Oscars, Dempseys and most other Cichlid species. If you prefer these types of fish it is recommended that you maintain them with their own species of similar size. Most other non-aggressive tropical species of similar size can be maintained together in a community aquarium.

In the two examples on the left, all of the fish will live together peaceably in a filtered and heated 10 gallon (38 liter) aquarium. To begin with, all of the fish should be small 1/2" to 1" (1 1/2 to 2 1/2 mm); any that grow too large should be moved to another tank. In these lists, the angelfish would be the only ones having the potential to greatly outgrow tankmates.

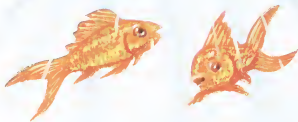


## Introducing Fish into the Aquarium

Make sure that the water in your aquarium and the water in the fish bag are approximately the same temperature. The water in your tank can be a degree or two warmer, but should not be cooler. To equalize the two temperatures, keep the fish in the bag and float it for about 15 minutes in the tank. During this time, make a number of exchanges of water from the bag with equal amounts of water from the tank. While the fish are in the bag, if they show any sign of distress, especially

gasping at the surface, immediately release them into the tank. You should also pay attention to the pH levels of the water. Use **WARDLEY BULLSEYE** in both the aquarium and the bag to equalize the pH level.

As time goes by you will be introducing additional fish to your tank. Observe these fish closely before adding them as sick fish can transmit their illness to the fish already in your tank. Fish that behave listlessly, have clamped fins, swim with abrupt motions or gasp at the surface should be isolated in a holding tank and treated with **WARDLEY PROMETHYASUL®** until their condition improves.



## General Feeding Instructions

The feeding habits of aquarium fishes are dependent upon several important factors, chief among them being the water temperature and the amount of oxygen available. As a general rule, the higher the temperature of the water, the greater the food requirements of the fish and the lower the amount of oxygen available. Tropical fish originating from countries having warm climates must have high water temperatures. Warm-water fishes will feed actively at 80°F (27°C), and scarcely at all at 65°F (19°C). Ideally Tropical Fish should be fed at least 3-5 times daily but never more than can be consumed in five minutes at each feeding. If tropicals are fed too much at one feeding, the surplus food will sink to the bottom of the aquarium, decay and foul the water. It is best if you feed small amounts of food during each feeding period, rather than to add a large amount of food at one feeding. Overfeeding must be avoided to prevent fouling of your aquarium water. Excess food must be removed from the aquarium. Remember — **YOU CAN NOT OVERFEED FISH BUT YOU CAN OVERFEED THE AQUARIUM.**

Prepared tropical fish foods are available in different forms including flakes, pellets (sinking and floating) freeze-dried, sun dried and granular. Foods are formulated for a variety of fish and tailored to the habits of a particular group of fishes.

## WARDLEY FLAKE FOODS

WARDLEY researchers spent years evaluating the various flake products available and have developed an advanced line of flake foods. The result — the finest array of flake foods ever offered to aquarium hobbyists anywhere in the world. Over 40 years of experience in ornamental fish nutrition stand behind every WARDLEY FLAKE FOOD. You can feed WARDLEY FLAKES with confidence that the important nutritional requirements of ornamental fish have been incorporated in these wafer-thin flakes.



**WARDLEY TOTAL TROPICAL™** is the most advanced freshwater flake food ever developed for feeding tropical fish. It is formulated

from premium marine and plant ingredients, the food is naturally colored and contains natural color enhancers. TOTAL TROPICAL provides an extraordinary diet ensuring better metabolic responses, faster attraction to the food, brilliant color and improved overall health and vitality of all tropical fish.



**WARDLEY BASIC FLAKES** is a nutritionally rich daily diet formulated for tropical fish. This advanced formula contains the essential amino acids, lipids,

vitamins, minerals and trace elements required for the maintenance, growth, color, and vitality of all aquarium fish.



**WARDLEY CONDITIONING PLUS™** is a high protein growth food enriched with a high proportion of natural vegetables and other plant materials

including spirulina algae. This dual formula precludes the need to feed separate growth and vegetable foods. CONDITIONING PLUS is suitable for promoting growth in young fish. This product is excellent for herbivorous cichlids and other brackish water fishes.

WARDLEY FLAKES have excellent floating characteristics. All flake formulas contain our exclusive Wardtech™ multivitamin supplement. This vitamin profile meets or exceeds the recommendations of the National Research Council (NRC), National Academy of Sciences. In addition all WARDLEY FLAKES contain a new stabilized form of Vitamin "C". Aquatic organisms manufacture limited amounts of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) for their normal body processes. During periods of stress, Vitamin C is rapidly depleted, affecting the ability to resist disease, promote natural wound healing and enhance bone development. The Vitamin C used in our formulas is up to 83 times more stable than traditional forms of Vitamin C, therefore retaining its potency during processing and extended periods of storage. Young growing aquatic animals require additional amounts of Vitamin C to sustain normal growth.



WARDLEY SPECTRA IV™ is a balanced blend of nutritionally rich ingredients that promote the health and natural coloration of all aquarium fish.

SPECTRA IV is the ultimate in color enhancing foods. It contains carotenoids and other natural occurring pigment compounds that impart the natural brilliance to aquarium fish.



WARDLEY TOTAL GOLDFISH™ is the most advanced coldwater flake food ever developed for feeding all varieties of goldfish. The

first vitamin fortified formula developed to help protect fish from environmental stress, TOTAL GOLDFISH contains natural attractants. Naturally colored flakes with stabilized Vitamin C make TOTAL GOLDFISH the ultimate goldfish food.



WARDLEY GOLDFISH FLAKES is a nutritionally rich food formulated for all varieties of goldfish. This advanced dual flake formula blend is made from a variety

of natural plant and animal components. GOLDFISH FLAKES is especially formulated for goldfish with a balance of protein, carbohydrates, lipids, vitamins, and minerals.



All WARDLEY FLAKE FOODS are manufactured at Wardley's ultramodern production facility in Secaucus, New Jersey. WARDLEY FLAKE FOODS are available from your favorite retail counter.



WARDLEY GUPPY FLAKES is a superior flake food formulated from over 20 natural ingredients. This formula contains the required nutrients for healthy and colorful guppies and is specially sized for these smaller tropical fish.

WARDLEY CICHLID FLAKES provides a superior balanced diet for optimal growth, coloration and health of all carnivorous and herbivorous cichlids. This advanced formula is enriched with a variety of plant and animal materials including algae and plankton. It is an especially nutritious food for cichlids from the Great Lakes of Africa, Central and South America.



WARDLEY TOTAL MARINE™ FLAKES is the most advanced flake food specifically formulated for feeding coral reef fishes maintained in aquaria. This flake formula primarily contains marine animal and plant materials such as marine algae,

squid, plankton, shrimp, crab and fish. The use of these premium ingredients provides a full range of essential amino acids and a high percentage of essential HUFA (highly unsaturated fatty acids) which is critical in the diets of marine fishes. TOTAL MARINE FLAKES contains a major pigment found in coral, sea anemones, sponges and crustacea that will intensify the natural coloration of marine fish.

## FREEZE DRIED FOODS

Freeze drying is an excellent process for the preparation of fish foods, because it allows the foods to retain their natural high protein attributes. When placed in the aquarium, freeze dried foods absorb moisture and reconstitute closely to their original form. Certainly, freeze-dried foods are among the most natural foods available and this is why fish accept them as readily as they do.

### FREEZE-DRIED TUBIFEX WORMS

Fresh from the ponds of Asia these high protein natural worms have a special advantage, they can stick to the aquarium glass. This is excellent as it ensures feeding fish at different levels in the tank. Bottom-feeding catfish, for example, can enjoy their food near the bottom of the tank. Top-feeding live bearers can feed near the top while mid-water feeders such as tetras can enjoy this food near the middle of the tank.

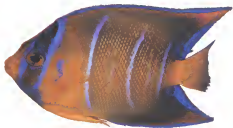


### FREEZE-DRIED BRINE SHRIMP

This natural protein rich food easily crumbles into minute particles, perfect for feeding baby fish. WARDLEY FREEZE-DRIED BRINE SHRIMP is an excellent supplemental food for all marine, tropical and goldfish.

### FREEZE-DRIED KRILL AND PACIFIC PLANKTON

WARDLEY FREEZE-DRIED PLANKTON and KRILL are very high-protein, color enhancing, natural foods consisting of whole individuals of marine crustaceans. WARDLEY FREEZE-DRIED KRILL consists of large crustaceans, *Euphausia superba*. WARDLEY FREEZE-DRIED PACIFIC PLANKTON are a smaller species of marine crustacean, *Euphausia pacifica*. Both foods are eagerly accepted by freshwater and marine tropicals.



## SPECIALTY FOODS

### WARDLEY DIAL-A-DIET™

WARDLEY DIAL-A-DIET allows the aquarist to feed a wide range of both animal-based and plant-based proteins, with a blend of vitamins, minerals and fats that provide the diversity needed for a balanced nutritional program. Each WARDLEY DIAL-A-DIET comes in a transparent, break-resistant compartmented container that stores four different foods in separate chambers. To obtain the food you want to feed, just rotate the cover to the number of the food you have selected.



WARDLEY DIAL-A-DIET™ for GOLDFISH contains Vitamin-enriched Flakes, Conditioning Sinking Pellets, Pure Whole Shrimp and Floating Pellets. WARDLEY DIAL-A-DIET™ for TROPICALS contains Basic Flakes, Floating Pellets, Freeze-Dried Pacific Plankton and Spectra IV Color-Enhancing Flakes. WARDLEY DIAL-A-DIET™ for CICHLIDS contains Cichlid Flakes, Sinking Pellets, Freeze-Dried Pacific Plankton and Floating Pellets.

## Vacation Feeding

While you are on vacation you do not have to worry about feeding your fish. WARDLEY VACATION FOOD SHELL® is impregnated with food particles that slowly release nutrients automatically as the shell dissolves. Each Vacation Food Shell will last from ten days to two weeks in a 10-gallon (38 liters) aquarium at a temperature of 72°F (22°C) (NOTE during summer months be aware the temperature in a closed home could cause your aquarium water temperature to rise well above 80°F, (27°C) please take steps to insure that this does not occur). If you are going to be away for only a weekend or so, you can use WARDLEY WEEKEND FEEDER. The Weekend Feeder package contains four small shells, and each shell is good for two to three days in a 10-gallon (38 liter) aquarium at a temperature of 72°F (22°C). WARDLEY VACATION FOOD and WEEKEND FEEDERS are available in three different formulations, Original, Plankton and Pelleted Food. Weekend and Vacation Foods will not dissolve properly in highly alkaline water. Since fish normally feed in daylight, it is recommended that you leave the light on in your absence or connected to an automatic timer. Upon your return, remove any uneaten portion of the shell and discard. Weekend and Vacation Foods must only be used in aquariums equipped with filtration and aeration, as the water must circulate for the proper dissolving of the shell.



## PELLETED FOODS

Pelleted foods are available in both sinking and floating types.

### EXPANDED FLOATING PELLETED FOOD

The Wardley TEN™ series of floating pellets represents Total Essential Nutrition for your aquatic animals. These formulas have excellent amino and fatty acid profiles and are derived from natural ingredients. These formulas are matched to the specific dietary needs of Tropicals, Cichlids, Goldfish, Koi, Pond fish and Aquatic Reptiles.

Our TEN formulas contain our exclusive Wardtech™ Multivitamin Supplement\* and a new stabilized form of Vitamin C. Aquatic organisms manufacture limited amounts of Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) for their normal body processes. During periods of stress, Vitamin C is rapidly depleted, affecting the ability to resist disease, promote natural wound healing and enhance bone development. The Vitamin C used in our formulas is up to 83 times more stable than traditional forms of Vitamin C, therefore retaining its potency during processing and extended periods of storage. Young growing aquatic animals require additional amounts of Vitamin C to sustain normal growth.

\*Except Reptile Formula

TROPICAL TEN™ is a high protein formula designed for feeding tropical fish in a community aquarium environment. It is a well balanced, nutritionally sound formula enriched with shrimp and natural color enhancers. It is an excellent daily food for tropicals, especially carnivorous and omnivorous species. Tropical TEN is available in small and medium size pellets.

CICHLID TEN™ has been designed to meet the specific dietary requirements of all Cichlid species including Oscars. This nutritionally balanced formula contains a variety of plant and animal ingredients (ex fish, shrimp and spirulina). Cichlid TEN is available in medium and large pellets.

GOLDFISH TEN™ is available in two distinct formulas, small pellets for juveniles and medium pellets for adults. The higher protein juvenile formula is designed to meet the increased energy requirements of young growing goldfish. The adult formula is formulated for daily feeding of full-grown goldfish, including fancy varieties. It is the perfect staple food for all goldfish. Both formulas contain natural color enhancers for the rich yellow, orange and red color desired in goldfish. The natural added color enhancers, matched to the biochemistry of the goldfish, eliminate the need to feed separate color enhancing goldfish foods.

KOI TEN™ Utilizing the vast amount of research and information available on koi nutrition, Wardley has developed the most advanced nutritionally complete formulations for juvenile and adults in two pellet sizes, medium and large. In quality, nutrition, and performance these formulas are comparable to Koi feeds in the Far Eastern tradition. Both have excellent amino and fatty acid profiles and a full complement of supplemented vitamins. These premium



pellets eliminate the need to feed supplemental foods like color enhancer, Vitamin E or breeding formulas. Natural color enhancers derived from the added ingredients in the formulation assure the natural reds and oranges highly prized and desired in koi.

WARDLEY PONO TEN™ is a nutritionally balanced, concentrated food formulated for all pond fish. PONO TEN "the heavyweight" feeds up to four times more fish than competitive brands due to its higher bulk density. This highly digestible formula is specifically designed to meet the energy needs of koi and goldfish. PONO TEN contains color enhancers to bring out the natural coloration of pondfish.

REPTILE TEN™ is the most complex of any aquatic reptile formula available. It is comprised of more than 23 ingredients including fish meal, algae, bloodworms and insect larvae. The formula contains a full complement of vitamins as well as essential minerals for normal shell growth in turtles. When feeding REPTILE TEN Floating Sticks no supplemental foods are normally required.



#### SINKING PELLETED FOOD

Sinking pelleted foods are designed for bottom feeding fish, for example; Loaches, Catfish, Plecostomus and certain species of Cichlids and Goldfish. These pellets are matched to the specific dietary needs of Tropicals — WARDLEY SHRIMP PELLETS and WARDLEY BRINE SHRIMP PELLETS; Cichlids — WARDLEY CICHLID PELLETS; Goldfish — WARDLEY CONDITIONING GOLOFISH FOOD; and Pond fish — WARDLEY POOLFISH FOOD. All of these products contain stabilized Vitamin C.





## MISCELLANEOUS FOODS

### Floating/Sinking Foods

Wardley produces a variety of floating/sinking foods ideal for community tanks with top, middle and bottom feeding fish. The form of these foods is either a pellet, a bit or a granule. The floating /sinking foods are available as follows:  
WARDLEY COMMUNITY BITES™ for TROPICALS.  
WARDLEY CICHLID BITES™ for Discus and other Cichlids. WARDLEY TOTAL MARINE PELLETS™ for all Marine fish. WARDLEY GOLDFISH FOOD an economical food for smaller goldfish varieties.

### Sun Dried Foods

Wardley sun dried foods are a high protein natural Acetus Shrimp food supplement.  
WARDLEY SHRIMP DELITE™ for larger tropicals,  
WARDLEY GOLDFISH DELITE™ for larger goldfish and pondfish,  
WARDLEY TURTLE DELITE™ for Aquatic reptiles and  
WARDLEY TREE CRAB FOOD for Hermit Tree Crabs.

### Liquid Foods

Wardley liquid foods are a high protein, baby fish food in an easy to feed tube. WARDLEY SMALLFRY® LIVEBEARER and EGGLAYER formulations are designed to meet the nutritional requirements of baby fry.



## BREEDING AQUARIUM FISH

There are two major divisions among tropical fish: livebearers and egglayers. Livebearing fish give birth to fully formed young; the babies develop completely within the mother and are capable of swimming immediately upon release from her. While egg-laying species lay eggs and hatch smaller fry. The most popular livebearing species are guppies, platies, swordtails, and mollies.

### BREEDING THE LIVEBEARERS

Newborn livebearers have to be protected from other adult fish (including their parents); otherwise they will be eaten. The best way to save baby livebearers is to move the mother to a separate tank with several floating plants. If a separate tank is not available, use one of the breeding "traps" available in pet shops. Do not put baby livebearers in with adult fish until they have grown substantially.



To raise baby livebearers you must keep them warm (76° to 80°F, with 78°F optimal) (24°C to 27°C with 26°C optimal) and feed often with a wide range of foods.

WARDLEY SMALLFRY (Livebearer Formula) should be the first food fed as it is specifically formulated for baby livebearers, but it should not be an exclusive diet. All WARDLEY fish foods in flake form especially WARDLEY TOTAL TROPICAL and SPECTRA IV, and some of the pelleted and granular foods, like TROPICAL TEN, are easily crumbled and ground into particles small enough for fry. Baby livebearers should be fed at least four times a day, but only as much as they will consume within five minutes at each feeding.



### BREEDING THE EGGLAYERS

The method egg-layers use to lay their eggs varies depending upon the species. Some scatter the eggs at random; others place them among plants and plant roots; some attach them to rocks or large plant leaves while others build floating nests in which to deposit them. Some species guard their eggs fiercely while others store them in the mouth to protect them while incubating, and other species provide absolutely no parental care at all. All fish eggs are subject to attack by fungus, so a few drops of WARDLEY Rx FUNGUS CONTROL should be added to the water.







Upon hatching, egg-layers are much smaller than livebearer fry, which makes them more difficult to feed. WARDLEY SMALLFRY (Egg-layer Formula) is a fine food for newly hatched fry.






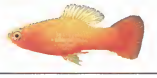
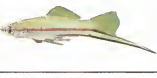

The baby egg-layers will soon need a variety of foods, and should be fed often. All Wardley flake, pelleted and granular foods are easily crumbled and ground into particles small enough for baby egg-layers. We also recommend Wardley Freeze-Dried Brine Shrimp as an excellent fine powder food easily ingested by free swimming egg-laying fry. As the babies grow it will no longer be necessary to grind and crumble their Wardley foods.


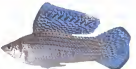






## THE FISH

### Tropical Fish

The most popular ornamental fish maintained in home aquaria are tropical fish. The reason for this popularity is due to the fact that tropical fish are readily available and easy to maintain. There are many unique varieties and they are reasonably priced. Some of the more popular and readily available species are; Mollys, Guppies, Swordtails, Platys, Danios, Barbs, Hatchetfish, Tetras, Gouramis, Freshwater Sharks, Catfish, Bettas, Loaches, Killifish and Plecostomus.

Popular Species of TROPICAL FISH	Characteristics	Feeding Recommendations
	<b>Marble Hatchet</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F Egglayer, swims mid-range and in groups, enjoys densely planted aquariums	Total Tropical Flake Food, Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement)
	<b>Black Tetra</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F Egglayer, swims mid-range and in groups, enjoys densely planted aquariums	Total Tropical Flake Food, Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement)
	<b>Bleeding Heart Tetra</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F Egglayer, swims at all levels and in groups, enjoys planted and rocky aquariums	Total Tropical Flake Food, Community Bites, Spectra IV (supplement), Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement)
	<b>Serpae Tetra</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F Egglayer, swims at mid-range and in groups, enjoys densely planted aquarium	Total Tropical Flake Food, Community Bites, Spectra IV (supplement), Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement)
	<b>Penguin Tetra</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F Egglayer, swims at mid-range and in groups, enjoys densely planted aquarium	Total Tropical Flake Food, Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement)
	<b>Cardinal Tetra</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F Egglayer, swims at mid-range and in large groups, enjoys densely planted aquarium	Total Tropical Flake Food, Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Brine Shrimp (supplement)









Popular Species of TROPICAL FISH	Characteristics	Feeding Recommendations
	<b>Aeneus Corydoras Catfish</b> Peaceful community aquarium tempera- ment. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at bottom range and feeds on bottom, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Shrimp Pellets (sinking), Scavenger feeder which feeds off excess food and waste found in the aquarium.
	<b>Plecostomus (Algae Eater)</b> Peaceful community aquarium tempera- ment. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at bottom range and feeds on bottom, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Conditioning Plus, Algae eater who feeds off algae in the aquarium.
	<b>Common Guppy</b> Peaceful community aquarium tempera- ment. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer, generally sold in pairs (male/ female), swims at mid-range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Guppy Flakes, Total Tropical Flake Food, Spectra IV (supplement), Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement).
	<b>Gold Crescent Platy</b> Peaceful community aquarium tempera- ment. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer (can be purchased in pairs), swims at mid-range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Tropical T.E.N. Small Pellet Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement).
	<b>Red Wag Platy</b> Peaceful community aquarium tempera- ment. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer (can be purchased in pairs), swims at mid-range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Tropical T.E.N. Small Pellet Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement).
	<b>Sunset Variatus</b> Peaceful community aquarium tempera- ment. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer (can be purchased in pairs), swims at mid-range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Tropical T.E.N. Small Pellet, Freeze-Dried Brine Shrimp (supplement), Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement).
	<b>Green Swordtail</b> Peaceful community aquarium tempera- ment. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer (can be purchased in pairs), males have swordtail, swims at mid-range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Tropical T.E.N. Small Pellet, Freeze-Dried Brine Shrimp (supplement), Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement).
	<b>Red Brick Swordtail</b> Peaceful community aquarium tempera- ment. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer (can be purchased in pairs), males have swordtail, swims at mid-range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Tropical T.E.N. Small Pellet Freeze-Dried Brine Shrimp (supplement), Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement).

Popular Species of TROPICAL FISH	Characteristics	Feeding Recommendations
	<b>Red Velvet Wag Swordtail</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer (can be purchased in pairs), males have swordtail, swims at mid-range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Tropical T.E.N. Small Pellet, Freeze-Dried Brine Shrimp (supplement), Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement).
	<b>Green Hi Fin Molly</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer (can be purchased in pairs), swims at all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Conditioning Plus, Community Bites, Feeds on algae that grows in the aquarium.
	<b>Black Lyretail Molly</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer (can be purchased in pairs), swims at all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Conditioning Plus, Community Bites, Feeds on algae that grows in the aquarium.
	<b>Marble Molly</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Livebearer (can be purchased in pairs), swims at all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Conditioning Plus, Community Bites, Feeds on algae that grows in the aquarium.
	<b>Tiger Barb</b> Can be kept in community aquarium with fish of its own size — more aggressive behavior. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement).
	<b>Oligolepis Barb (Checkerboard Barb)</b> Can be kept in community aquarium with fish of its own size — more aggressive behavior. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement).
	<b>Gold Barb</b> Can be kept in community aquarium with fish of its own size — more aggressive behavior. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Total Tropical Flake Food, Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement).
	<b>Clown Loach (Botia)</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at bottom range, feed as a scavenger at bottom range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.	Shrimp Pellets (sinking), Scavenger feeder which feeds off excess food and waste found in the aquarium.

**Popular Species  
of TROPICAL FISH**

**Characteristics**

**Feeding  
Recommendations**

	<p><b>Rasbora heteromorpha</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in groups, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Total Tropical Flake Food Community Bites, Spectra IV (supplement), Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Zebra Danio</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in large groups, very active in aquarium, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Total Tropical Flake Food Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement), Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Pearl Danio</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in large groups, very active in aquarium, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Total Tropical Flake Food Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement) Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>White Cloud</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in groups, very active in aquarium, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Total Tropical Flake Food Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement) Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Red Tail Shark</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges, feeds as a scavenger at bottom range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Shrimp Pellets (sinking), Scavenger feeder which feeds off excess food and waste found in the aquarium</p>
	<p><b>Kissing Gourami</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at mid-range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Total Tropical Flake Food, Tropical T.E.N. Small Pellet Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Blue 3 Spot Gourami</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at mid-range, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Total Tropical Flake Food Tropical T.E.N. Small Pellet, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement), Freeze-Dried Tubifex (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Bettas — Siamese Fighting Fish</b> Peaceful community aquarium temperament. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5 Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at top range, enjoys densely planted aquarium. Only one male should be kept in an aquarium.</p>	<p>Total Tropical Flake Food Community Bites, Freeze-Dried Bloodworms (supplement)</p>









## The Cichlids

The family Cichlidae encompasses a wide range of popular tropical species. Cichlids vary greatly in shape, size, color, breeding habits and temperament. The more popular varieties include the Oscar and Jack Dempsey, as well as smaller cichlids such as Rams and Apistogrammas. In addition, there are the highly active and colorful rock-dwelling Rift Lake cichlids from Africa and the ever-popular and fascinating Discus and Angelfish.

Cichlids in general should have plenty of room since they stake out and defend territories in the tank, especially at breeding time. Many of the African Rift Lake cichlids prefer rocks, caves and stony hiding places in their tank. Some cichlids constantly uproot plants. Rift Lake cichlids require hard, alkaline water, while American cichlids prefer softer and less alkaline water. Cichlids prefer warm water; 72° to 79°F (22° to 26°C) is a good range for them, while 83°F (28°C) is suitable for spawning.

Cichlids are voracious eaters. WARDLEY TOTAL TROPICAL, CICHLID BITES and CICHLID TEN (floating pellets) are formulated to meet the dietary needs of all cichlids. They contain vegetable proteins required by all species and are especially good for African Rift Lake cichlids. WARDLEY CICHLID PELLETS (sinking pellets) contain a higher proportion of meaty substances and are perfect for carnivorous types especially the larger bottom feeders. Both flakes and pellets are enriched with spirulina algae and pacific plankton to supply a broad nutritional profile. Cichlids benefit from variety in their diet. Larger cichlids will eagerly accept WARDLEY FREEZE-DRIED KRILL and SHRIMP DELITE, and smaller cichlids will enjoy WARDLEY FREEZE-DRIED TUBIFEX WORMS and PACIFIC PLANKTON. WARDLEY DIAL-A-DIET for CICHLIDS, provides an excellent variety of four different foods, including flakes, sinking pellets, freeze-dried Pacific Plankton, and CICHLID TEN floating pellets.



Popular Species of CICHLID FISH	Characteristics	Feeding Recommendations
	<p><b>Common Silver Angel</b> Can be kept in community aquarium with fish of its own size — more aggressive behavior. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in pairs, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Cichlid Flakes, Cichlid Bites Cichlid T E N, Medium Pellet Total Tropical Flake Food Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Discus Fish</b> Hard to keep in community aquarium. Water conditions — pH 6.5. Temperature — 84 to 86 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges, enjoys densely planted aquarium.</p>	<p>Total Tropical Flake Food Cichlid Bites, Cichlid T E N Medium Pellet, Cichlid Flakes</p>
	<p><b>Gold Severum</b> Can be kept in community aquarium with fish of its own size — more aggressive behavior. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in pairs, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Cichlid Flakes, Cichlid Bites Cichlid T E N, Medium Pellet Total Tropical Flake Food Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Festivum</b> Can be kept in community aquarium with fish of its own size — more aggressive behavior. Average water conditions — pH 7.0 to 7.5. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in pairs, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Cichlid Flakes, Cichlid Bites Cichlid T E N, Medium Pellet Total Tropical Flake Food Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Dwarf Flag Cichlid</b> Can be kept in community aquarium with fish of its own size — more aggressive behavior. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in pairs, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Cichlid Flakes, Cichlid Bites Cichlid T E N, Medium Pellet, Total Tropical Flake Food, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Blue Ramirez</b> Can be kept in community aquarium with fish of its own size — more aggressive behavior. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in pairs, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Cichlid Flakes, Cichlid Bites, Cichlid T E N, Medium Pellet Total Tropical Flake Food, Freeze-Dried Plankton (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Fire Mouth (Meek)</b> Due to its size and aggressive behavior, should not be kept in community aquarium but only with fish of its own temperament and size range. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in pairs, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Cichlid Bites, Cichlid T E N Large Pellet, Freeze-Dried Krill (supplement), Freeze- Dried Plankton (supplement)</p>
	<p><b>Red Oscar</b> Due to its size and aggressive behavior, should not be kept in community aquarium but only with fish of its own temperament and size range. Average water conditions — pH 6.5 to 7.0. Temperature — 75 to 78 degrees F. Egglayer, swims at all ranges and in pairs, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Cichlid Bites, Cichlid T E N Large Pellet, Freeze-Dried Krill (supplement), Freeze- Dried Plankton (supplement)</p>



## Marine Fish











The most beautiful and colorful animals that can be maintained in a home aquarium are marine (saltwater) coral reef fish and invertebrates. When you own a marine aquarium, your horizons are limited only by the size of the tank. Some of the more common marine species that do well in home aquaria are Clowns, Wrasses, Tangs, Angels, Mandarins and Damselfish. Your local retail pet professional can properly direct you to the necessary information and supplies that can enhance the ownership of the marine aquarium.

Saltwater fish have a great sensitivity to changes in the water composition. Pollution in the marine tank can have a more serious consequence to the fish than in a freshwater tank. For this reason, food for marine fish must be formulated with two specific requirements; it must be consumed quickly so as not to pollute the tank, and the food must be fully assimilated by the fishes' digestive systems. This will cut down on organic pollutants in the form of undigested foods passed by the fish.



Marine fish require variety in their diet. WARDLEY TOTAL MARINE™ FLAKE FOOD and TOTAL MARINE™ FLOATING/SINKING PELLETS are excellent and complete diets for all marine species. WARDLEY FREEZE-DRIED PACIFIC PLANKTON and FREEZE-DRIED KRILL are superior high protein, color enhancing natural supplemental foods for all marine fish.



Popular Species of MARINE FISH	Characteristics	Feeding Recommendations
	<p><b>Common Clownfish or Anemone Demoiselle</b> Hardy sociable coral reef fish from Indo-Pacific region are ideal for the marine community aquarium. Fascinating to observe the symbiotic union developed with <i>Storichactis anemones</i>. Specific Gravity — 1.022. Temperature — 78 F (26 C). This bottom dweller will grow to 4–5 inches (12 cm).</p>	Total Marine Flake and Pellet, Freeze-Dried Krill
	<p><b>Queen Angelfish</b> This beautiful and breathtaking angel fish is from the Caribbean. The Queen Angelfish is peaceful and must be maintained in a large aquarium as it will grow to 10 inches (25 cm). Specific Gravity — 1.022. Temperature — 78 F (26 C). The Queen Angelfish swims and feeds at all levels.</p>	Total Marine Flake and Pellet, Freeze-Dried Krill
	<p><b>Clown Triggerfish</b> A magnificent triggerfish that spawns in the deep subtropical and tropical waters of the world is an aggressive and ferocious animal. The Clown Triggerfish will grow to 20 inches (50 cm), swims and feeds at all levels and must be maintained in a larger aquarium with larger fish. Specific Gravity — 1.022. Temperature — 78 F (26 C).</p>	Total Marine Flake and Pellet, Freeze-Dried Krill
	<p><b>Coral Beauty Angelfish</b> A darkly colored stunning angelfish from the shallow waters of the Indian Ocean is a gentle and sociable angel for the community marine aquarium. Specific Gravity — 1.022. Temperature — 78 F (26 C). The Coral Beauty will grow to 5 inches (12 cm) and feeds and swims at all levels.</p>	Total Marine Flake and Pellet, Freeze-Dried Plankton
	<p><b>Regal Tang</b> A schooling fish from the Philippines is known as the BLUEST fish on earth. The Regal Tang is peaceful and ideal for the community marine aquarium. Specific Gravity — 1.022. Temperature — 78 F (26 C). The Regal Tang will grow to 10 inches (26 cm) and feeds and swims at all levels.</p>	Total Marine Flake and Pellet, Freeze-Dried Krill
	<p><b>Yellow Bellied Blue Damsel</b> This aggressive damselfish from the Philippines is a hardy coral reef resident. Known as an interior designer as this damsel rearranges aquarium gravel and rock formations. Specific Gravity — 1.022. Temperature — 78 F (26 C). The Blue Damsel will grow to 4 inches (10 cm) and it is recommended to have only one per aquarium.</p>	Total Marine Flake and Pellet, Freeze-Dried Plankton
	<p><b>Bluestreak Cleaner Wrasse</b> Performs a socio-ecological function in the Red Sea and Pacific and Indian Oceans by removing parasites from all reef fishes. Specific Gravity — 1.022. Temperature — 78 F (26 C). The Cleaner Wrasse will grow to 5 inches (12 cm) and should be introduced to mature aquariums only.</p>	Total Marine Flake, Freeze-Dried Plankton
	<p><b>Twinspot Wrasse</b> This beautiful wrasse is plentiful along the reefs of the Western Indian Ocean. An excellent community marine fish for larger tanks swims and feeds at all levels. The Twinspot sleeps and hides in the sand and gravel. Specific Gravity — 1.020. Temperature — 78 F (26 C). The Twin Spot will grow to 40 inches (120 cm).</p>	Total Marine Pellet, Freeze-Dried Plankton and Freeze-Dried Krill

## CONTROLLING DISEASES in AQUARIUMS

The best way to keep your fish healthy is to follow the basic rules of good aquarium management. Feed the recommended foods in specified amounts, maintain the proper temperature and water conditions, supply enough oxygen and make frequent partial water changes. Unfortunately, even when you pay attention to the fundamentals of good aquarium management your fish sometimes get sick.

When your fish are sick they show it in their behavior — by keeping their fins clamped, by shaking their bodies, by constant scratching against objects in the tank, by hiding in corners, or by gasping at the surface. Fortunately, most aquarium fish diseases can be treated successfully if caught in time. WARDLEY has a full range of aquatic medications carefully compounded under laboratory standards.

THE WARDLEY Rx range of remedies, traditional — and highly effective — treatments, rely on specific liquid dosages. The two most common diseases of freshwater fish are Ick and Fungus.

Ick (which is short for the scientific name *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, the protozoan parasite that causes the disorder), is the most common aquarium fish disease. The most characteristic sign is the appearance of tiny white spots on the fins and body of the affected fish. Sometimes the fish begins scratching even before the spots appear. The spots (which are parasite-containing cysts embedded in the skin) are white and about the size of grains of granulated sugar. When the parasites mature they drop to the bottom of the aquarium where they rapidly multiply. The resulting free-swimming parasites then move about the aquarium actively seeking fish as hosts.

WARDLEY Rx ICK CONTROL and WARDLEY Rx FUNGUS CONTROL are highly effective in controlling the Ick parasite. The causative organisms should be under control within three to five days. Severe infestations can take longer to control.

If you are not sure that your fish are infected with Ick (if, for example, you notice them scratching but do not see any white spots), use WARDLEY Rx PROMETHIASUL. This broad-spectrum medication is ideal when you are unsure of an exact diagnosis and can be used as a pre-treatment when introducing new fish into the aquarium. Another fairly common disease is a fungus called *Saprolegnia*. It attacks injured flesh, with a puffy whitish growth on the affected parts. Fungus may be caused by bruising the fish. This occurs when the fish is roughly netted, and it also can follow damage caused by one fish attacking another. The use of WARDLEY Rx FUNGUS CONTROL will correct this condition.



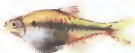
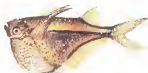
## Fish Diseases

**DISCUS WITH BODY FUNGUS SIGNS:** Cottony white tufts on body surfaces. Results from extreme stress conditions like fighting, extremely poor water quality, damage from parasites. **TREATMENT:** WARDLEY Rx FUNGUS CONTROL.



**SPOTTED HEADSTANDER WITH TAIL ROT SIGNS:** Fin surfaces look dull white, shredded or partially missing. Results from overcrowding, fighting, external parasites and unfavorable water conditions. **TREATMENT:** WARDLEY Rx PROMETHYASUL.

**HATCHETFISH WITH ICK SIGNS:** Raised white spots about the size of a grain of salt on body and fins. Results from attack by parasites. **TREATMENT:** WARDLEY Rx ICK CONTROL. WARDLEY Rx Fungus Control.



**BLUE TETRA WITH BACTERIAL PROBLEM SIGNS:** Red spots on body surface. Results from unusual stress conditions such as fighting and heavy parasite infestation. **TREATMENT:** WARDLEY Rx PROMETHYASUL.

**GOLDFISH AND ANCHOR WORMS/FISH LICE. SIGNS:** Both anchorworms and fish lice are parasitic crustaceans. Anchor worms look like threads waving from the body; fish lice look like small brown flattened bodies attached to the fish. **TREATMENT:** WARDLEY Rx PARASITE CONTROL.



**BLUE GOURAMI WITH GILL FLUKES SIGNS:** Lack of appetite, lingering near water surface, red discoloration of gills; body surface may take on light gray color. Gill flukes are external parasites; stressed fish are more susceptible to infestation. **TREATMENT:** WARDLEY Rx PROMETHYASUL.

**ANGELFISH WITH MOUTH FUNGUS SIGNS:** White cottony growth on mouth, sometimes extending toward gill area. Results from unusual stress such as poor water quality, overcrowding or mouth abrasions. **TREATMENT:** WARDLEY Rx PROMETHYASUL.



**NEON TETRA WITH NEON TETRA DISEASE SIGNS:** Loss of color around lateral line, erratic swimming, loss of weight. Results from infestation by sporozoan parasites. **TREATMENT:** No effective treatment known. Suspect fish should be removed immediately.

## OUTDOOR POOLS & PONDS

Keeping fish, primarily goldfish and koi, in outdoor pools and ponds is becoming more popular. Outdoor ponds, when designed properly and placed in a garden setting, provide a beautiful and tranquil environment in which to enjoy a collection of fish.

### Types of Ponds



Construction of a pool or pond can be simple and relatively inexpensive or complicated and costly. If you want a large pool formed of concrete or similar construction, you are going to pay a good deal unless you can do the work yourself. Much less expensive pools can be constructed from heavy plastic or other waterproof "liners". Such liners can be placed in the ground (the liner takes the configuration of a hollow you scoop out) or above it (the liner is draped within a frame you construct). Rigid and semi-rigid molded pools, usually of plastic, are available. Some of the larger children's wading pools can also be used. Filtered outdoor pools can remain sparkling clear. Some filters can be used to provide exciting fountain and waterfall effects within the pool, creating vistas of liquid beauty in your garden while oxygenating and freshening the water at the same time. Your retail pet professional can explain the various filter types available. In permanently warm areas, fish can be kept in the pools all year long but, in colder regions, it is safer to move them into indoor quarters if there is a danger that the water in the pool will freeze solid. Goldfish and koi pools should be deep enough, at least a minimum of 18 inches (44 mm), so that they do not cool or heat up too quickly by surrounding air temperatures. The pool should not be overly deep, however, as deep pools are difficult to clean properly.

### Pond Location and Algae Control

The location of the pool is very important. It should not be situated so that it receives constant full sunlight, as exposure to the sun will overheat the water and cause a tremendous explosion in the population of suspended green algae, giving the water the appearance of a thick green soup. **WARDLEY ALLCLEAR II™ ALGICIDE FOR OUTDOOR PONDS** will effectively control such algae, but the best way to keep algae down is to use a combination of good site selection, good filtration and the use of **ALLCLEAR II**. (NOTE: care should be taken

when using **ALLCLEAR II**, as it may be harmful to some aquatic plants.) At the same time, the pool should not be completely shaded, either, as some sunlight is beneficial to the fish and most certainly needed by the plants. Do not place the pool directly under a tree or large bush. Since too many leaves can enter the water and change



Popular Species of POND FISH	Characteristics	Feeding Recommendations
	<p><b>Koi</b> Koi are considered to be the king of pond fish. This hardy beautiful egg-laying fish can grow up to four feet in length and have a life span of 70 years. Japanese bred Koi are considered to be superior and can be expensive. Koi generally root in the mud, it is recommended that gravel be laid over the pond soil to discourage this behavior. A general rule of thumb is to allow three gallons of water per inch of fish.</p>	<p>Pond Stix, Pond T E N, Koi T E N, (Juvenile and Adult formulations), Poolfish Food, Pond Flakes</p>
	<p><b>Common Goldfish</b> The Common Goldfish is just about the ultimate beginner's pond fish. This egg-layer swims at all ranges and enjoys planted and rocky environments.</p>	<p>Pond Stix, Pond T E N, Goldfish T E N, (Juvenile and Adult formulations), Poolfish Food, Pond Flakes</p>

its chemical composition. WARDLEY SENIOR DELUXE pH TEST KIT will enable you to monitor the water in the pool and determine whether it's turning acid as the result of a buildup of decomposing organic compounds.

## Aquatic Plants

Water lilies, hyacinths and other aquatic plants add bright color and interest to the pool and help to provide refuge for the fish. Pools do not have to have a dirt bottom in order to grow plants successfully, because water lilies (and other plants) can be placed in soil-holding pots. Additionally, some plants can be left to float free; they need no connection with soil at all. Water lettuce (pistia) and water hyacinth (eichhornia) are examples of floating plants that provide refuge and shade. Their roots are excellent places in which spawning goldfish, koi and other egg-scattering fish can shed their eggs.

## Feeding Pond Fish

Feeding goldfish and koi in an outdoor pool or pond is not difficult. Once the fish have learned to associate your presence at the edge of the pool with feeding, they will rush to you to be fed, crowding and jostling each other at the top of the water. Once they really get used to you, they will take the food right from your fingers. The fact that WARDLEY POND TEN FLOATING STIX, economical WARDLEY POND STIX™ FLOATING FOOD, GOLDFISH TEN PELLETS and WARDLEY KOI TEN PELLETS all float making them especially valuable in training pool fish to take food from your hand. In general, it is best to feed pool fish twice a day, once in the morning and once in the early evening, feed no more than they will eat in five minutes. If water temperature is below 50°F (10°C) feed once per day or cease feeding. If you want to train the fish to eat from your hand, feed them at the same spot each time.

WARDLEY POND FLAKE FOOD and WARDLEY PELLETED POOLFISH FOOD, used in conjunction with Wardley floating foods, will provide a wide variety of nutritious growth-producing foodstuffs for your fish. WARDLEY CONDITIONER GOLDFISH FOOD is a sinking pellet that has been formulated specifically to provide extra protein enrichment at spawning and is also excellent for providing added variety.

Goldfish and koi should have their water treated for the removal of harmful chlorine and chloramine the same way as indoor aquarium fish. WARDLEY Rx PDDL SUPERCHLOR™ has been made available in an economical 4 ounce (125 ml) bottle, which treats 2000 gallons (7560 liters) and is specifically for pool and pond use.

# GOLDFISH CARE



Originally from China, goldfish have been kept as pets longer than any other fish. Goldfish are not tropical fish and do not like tropical temperatures; they do best at between 50°F and 70°F (10° to 21°C) in winter and 65°F to 72°F (18° to 22°C) in summer.

## General Care



Coming from cooler waters (which contain more oxygen than warmer waters) goldfish are very susceptible to the effects of overcrowding. Goldfish seen swimming at the surface of the water gasping for air may be experiencing oxygen deprivation due to high temperature or overcrowding and must be given immediate relief. Small goldfish need about 20 square inches of surface area per fish; medium-size goldfish need double that (surface area is determined by multiplying the length times the width of your aquarium). Goldfish benefit greatly from good aeration and, because they are bottom-grubbing fish that continually poke in the gravel, an efficient filter is a sensible investment. Should a cloudy condition occur, WARDLEY CLEAN SWEEP will effectively solidify suspended particles which can be removed by filter or siphon. Goldfish also are sensitive to chlorine and chloramine in their water; all water intended for use with goldfish should be treated with WARDLEY Rx ONE-DROP SUPERCHLOR or WARDLEY SUPERCHLOR PLUS to condition it properly.

## Goldfish Nutrition

Goldfish require a balanced diet that incorporates vegetable, animal, mineral and vitamin components in the proper amounts. WARDLEY GOLDFISH FLAKES, WARDLEY GOLDFISH FOOD (granules), WARDLEY TOTAL GOLDFISH™ and WARDLEY GOLDFISH TEN (expanded floating pellets) are the staple foods for goldfish in the home. They should be alternated with WARDLEY PREMIUM GOLO™ AND WARDLEY CONDITIONER GOLDFISH FOOD before and after spawning time and at other times when the fish have heavy nutritional demands placed upon them (such as when being treated for an illness). WARDLEY DIAL-A-DIET for GOLDFISH, provides an excellent variety of foods. The assortment of four different food types includes, GOLDFISH FLAKES, CONDITIONING GOLDFISH sinking pellets, GOLDFISH TEN floating pellets and sun dried shrimp. Remember that variety is the keynote to success in feeding goldfish and other type of fish as well. All fish have been shown to grow, thrive, and live longer when their owners follow this simple rule: feed a variety of foods.











## Goldfish Disease

Goldfish can develop many of the same disorders as tropical fish. Diseased goldfish clamp their fins, exhibit listless behavior, eat less, and swim erratically, often with scratching motions. In addition to the specific remedies advised for use with tropicals, a simple treatment for ridding goldfish of

parasites is to place the fish in a dilute solution of WARDLEY AQUASALINE for a week to ten days. Use approximately one level teaspoon of AQUASALINE to every five gallons of water. Aeration should be employed during the treatment. WARDLEY GOLDFISH BLOCK NEUTRALIZER aids in minimizing odors and supplying needed minerals. The neutralizing block must only be used in fish bowls or aquariums equipped with aeration and filtration, as water must circulate for proper dissolving of the block. Remember that fish under treatment should be fed less heavily but with high-protein foods; if you have been using staple goldfish foods, switch to conditioning foods during the treatment.

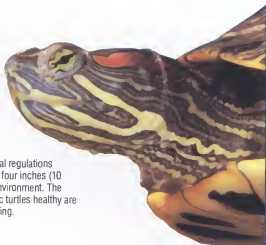


Popular Species of GOLDFISH	Characteristics	Feeding Recommendations
	<p><b>Common</b> This fish is sold to the hobbyist mostly to be fed to larger species of aquarium fish. Average water conditions — pH 7.2 to 7.8 Temperature — 65 to 75 degrees F. Egglayer, swims all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Goldfish Flakes, Goldfish T.E.N. Small Pellet, Goldfish Delite (supplement), Goldfish Neutralizer Block to help bowl or aquarium water quality.</p>
	<p><b>Comet</b> This fish is the most popular goldfish sold for bowls and aquariums. Average water conditions — pH 7.2 to 7.8 Temperature — 65 to 75 degrees F. Egglayer, swims all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Goldfish Flakes, Goldfish T.E.N. Small Pellet, Goldfish Delite (supplement), Goldfish Neutralizer Block to help bowl or aquarium water quality.</p>
	<p><b>Bubble Eye</b> A fancy species of goldfish sold for bowls, aquariums, and often indoor and outdoor ponds. Average water conditions — pH 7.2 to 7.8 Temperature — 65 to 75 degrees F. Egglayer, swims all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Premium Gold, Goldfish T.E.N. Small Pellet, Goldfish Delite (supplement), Goldfish Neutralizer Block to help bowl or aquarium water quality.</p>
	<p><b>Black Bubble Eye</b> A fancy species of goldfish sold for bowls, aquariums, and often indoor and outdoor ponds. Average water conditions — pH 7.2 to 7.8 Temperature — 65 to 75 degrees F. Egglayer, swims all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Premium Gold, Goldfish T.E.N. Small Pellet, Goldfish Delite (supplement), Goldfish Neutralizer Block to help bowl or aquarium water quality.</p>
	<p><b>Pearl Scale</b> A fancy species of goldfish sold for bowls, aquariums and often indoor and outdoor ponds. Average water conditions — pH 7.2 to 7.8 Temperature — 65 to 75 degrees F. Egglayer, swims all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Premium Gold, Goldfish T.E.N. Small Pellet, Goldfish Delite (supplement), Goldfish Neutralizer Block to help bowl or aquarium water quality.</p>
	<p><b>Fantail</b> A fancy species of goldfish sold for bowls, aquariums and often indoor and outdoor ponds. Average water conditions — pH 7.2 to 7.8 Temperature — 65 to 75 degrees F. Egglayer, swims all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Premium Gold, Goldfish T.E.N. Small Pellet, Goldfish Delite (supplement), Goldfish Neutralizer Block to help bowl or aquarium water quality.</p>
	<p><b>Calico Fantail</b> A fancy species of goldfish sold for bowls, aquariums and often indoor and outdoor ponds. Average water conditions — pH 7.2 to 7.8 Temperature — 65 to 75 degrees F. Egglayer, swims all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Premium Gold, Goldfish T.E.N. Small Pellet, Goldfish Delite (supplement), Goldfish Neutralizer Block to help bowl or aquarium water quality.</p>
	<p><b>Black Moor</b> A fancy species of goldfish sold for bowls, aquariums and often indoor and outdoor ponds. Average water conditions — pH 7.2 to 7.8 Temperature — 65 to 75 degrees F. Egglayer, swims all ranges, enjoys planted and rocky aquarium.</p>	<p>Premium Gold, Goldfish T.E.N. Small Pellet, Goldfish Delite (supplement), Goldfish Neutralizer Block to help bowl or aquarium water quality.</p>



## AQUATIC REPTILES and their CARE

Turtles are safe to keep if they are large enough (Federal regulations prohibit the sale and/or distribution of turtles less than four inches (10 mm) in shell length) and are maintained in a healthy environment. The three most important considerations in keeping aquatic turtles healthy are proper temperature, proper sanitation, and proper feeding.



### Temperature Requirements

Most pet aquatic turtles come from very warm areas, so they need heat to do well. A turtle's level of activity depends greatly on the temperature of its surroundings; at a relatively warm temperature (75° to 85°F) (24° to 29°C) the turtle is very active. If a pet turtle is kept too cool and in a steady temperature of less than 75°F (24°C) they will become sluggish and susceptible to illnesses.

If you keep your turtles in a regular aquarium, use an aquarium heater to provide warmth. If you keep them in a standard plastic turtle bowl, use a low-wattage (about 60 watts) incandescent bulb. Place the lamp so that the bulb is about nine inches (23 mm) above the highest point in the bowl. You can vary the wattage of the bulb and the distance between the bulb and the bowl to increase or decrease the amount of heat provided.



### Proper Sanitation

Providing proper sanitation for your turtles is easy. If you keep them in bowls or small fish tanks, change their water often; once a day is not too much. If you keep them in tanks that are too big to move and empty easily use a good aquarium filter and make regular partial water changes. When you change the turtles' water, match the temperature of the new water to that of the old. A few degrees warmer will not hurt, but do not ever chill your pets by changing their water from warm to cold. Always wash your hands well before and after cleaning your turtle container.





Turtles are less sensitive to chlorine/chloramine and pH and hardness levels in their water than fish are, but the use of WARDLEY ONE DROP SUPERCHLOR in

new water could prevent unforeseen problems. Also, periodic checks of the pH of the water with WARDLEY SENIOR DELUXE pH TEST KIT can serve as a check on the water's quality. Water that is turning foul as the result of decomposing food and waste products will have a tendency to become steadily more acidic. WARDLEY TURTLE BLOCK NEUTRALIZER will help to purify the turtles' water and will retard fouling, which must be used in bowls and aquariums equipped with aeration and filtration, as the water must circulate for proper dissolving of the block.

### Turtle Nutrition

Turtles benefit from being provided a variety of nutritious foods. Wardley offers that variety in WARDLEY REPTILE TEN (these vitamin enriched floating sticks are an excellent daily food for aquatic reptiles), WARDLEY TURTLE FOOD FLAKES, a calcium-and vitamin-enriched flake food and WARDLEY TURTLE DELITE, whole dried shrimp, are nutritious supplemental foods for all aquatic reptiles.



Popular Species of AQUATIC REPTILES	Characteristics	Feeding Recommendations
	<p><b>Common Map Turtle</b> The Common Map Turtle is omnivorous. The females also feed heavily on plants. They require an aqua-terrarium environment with a warm, sunny land section. Adult females grow to 5 to 12 inches (12-28 cm); males are substantially smaller.</p>	<p>Reptile T E N , Turtle Food, Turtle Delite, Turtle Food Flakes</p>
	<p><b>Red Eared Slider</b> The Red Eared Slider Turtle is the best known and most popular species among hobbyists. Prevalent from the eastern USA to northern South America. Mainly carnivorous but require larger amounts of plant material as size increases. Requires an aqua-terrarium environment with a large water section. Due to rapid growth an indoor aqua-terrarium quickly becomes a problem. North American species can be moved to outdoor ponds if precautions are taken to avoid cold damage. This turtle will grow to 12 inches (28 cm).</p>	<p>Reptile T E N , Turtle Food, Turtle Delite, Turtle Food Flakes</p>
	<p><b>African Underwater Frog</b> The African Underwater Frogs originate from south of the Sahara and grow to 5 inches (13 cm). These animals should be kept in a spacious, shallow aquarium at water temperatures from 68 to 82 F (20 to 27 C) with ample hiding places, for example driftwood and rocks. These unique creatures swim forward and backward and usually stay close to the lower water layer, surfacing only to breathe.</p>	<p>Turtle Food, Turtle Delite, Freeze-Dried Tubifex Worms</p>
	<p><b>Water Newt</b> Also called the European Newt the Triturus is best kept in an aquarium during the spring and in a damp terrarium for the remainder of the year, avoid high temperatures, do not place in the sun. The European Newt will grow to 7 inches (18 cm).</p>	<p>Reptile T E N , Turtle Food, Turtle Delite</p>



The amount of food a turtle will eat depends mainly on the size of the animal and the temperature. The warmer their surroundings, the more they eat and the faster they will foul the water. Make sure you change their water often. Never leave uneaten food in the turtle bowl or aquarium. Remove uneaten food within ten minutes. Keep in mind that aquatic turtles cannot swallow their food unless they can submerge in water.

Listed below are some important do's and don'ts that will maintain your pet turtle in a "clean environment."

## TEN COMMANDMENTS OF TURTLE CARE

- ① Do make certain, when you purchase a pet turtle, that it's eyes are bright, its shell is firm and the tank it's displayed in is clean — and never accept a turtle unless its shell is at least four inches (10 mm) long.
- ② Do make certain your turtle is maintained in a warm, even temperature (not lower than 75 degrees F) (24 C).
- ③ Do keep your turtle tank clean. Change the water daily — in the bathroom — not the kitchen.
- ④ Do not allow children, who are not responsible enough to wash their hands after contact, to handle turtles.
- ⑤ Do provide your turtle with an island or bridge.
- ⑥ Do make sure your turtle gets sunshine as often as possible — but also make sure that it has a refuge to retreat to when it wants to get out of the sun.
- ⑦ Do make sure the water is deep enough to allow your pet turtle to swim freely.
- ⑧ Do not keep your pet turtles in the kitchen.
- ⑨ Do not allow uneaten food to stand in the turtle tank.
- ⑩ Do not allow household pets to drink from tanks or other containers which house your pet turtle.

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